

PORTLAND INQUIRER.

AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR,
BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

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paid.

THE OLD TRANSLATION OF THE
BIBLE.

Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn made a
speech before the Bible Society at New York
on the difficulties of translating the Scrip-
tures, which has been declared one of the
greatest speeches ever made on an American
platform. We take from the Independent,
the following closing extract in favor of our
present translation, which for beauty and
true eloquence can scarcely be equalled.

Why, let us think, Sir, a moment, what
our own time-honored version has done for
our language. When we think of its influ-
ences, their breadth and greatness, how sig-
nally do we discern the guiding hand of
Providence in the history of this Version!
We progress to completion! We go back in
our thoughts to the venerable Bede, in the
Eighth Century; to the Scriptures in Latin
in Saxony, just living to the Scriptures in
chapter of the Gospel of John, and dying
with the accents of thanksgiving and praise.
Then we come down to Wickliffe in the
fourteenth century, also translating the
Scriptures for popular use; then to Tyndal
in the sixteenth; then to Cranmer, and his
translation, afterwards called the Bishops'
Bible, which was used in the Churches for
some forty years, if I remember rightly, be-
fore our version was undertaken. Then this
version was commenced. With what admirable
skill and Christian wisdom were the arrange-
ments for it conducted. It was not to be a
new translation, but a renovation and com-
pletion of the former. There were appointed,
to conduct the work, nearly fifty of the
most eminent Scholars and Divines of the
English universities. These were arranged
into six classes, each of which was com-
mitted a portion of the Scriptures. Each
member of each class was to read the whole
of the portion assigned to that class; and
then, from the careful collation and compar-
ison of those in the whole class, the best at-
tainable version was to be secured. When
the portion was finished, a copy of it was
sent to each of the other classes, to be con-
sidered and revised by them; so that each
person of the whole number had the whole
of the Scriptures before him, before the
work was accomplished. When all was
completed, the work was committed to a
Committee of six—one from each class, to
be reviewed and supervised. And then,
when their labors were finished, and the re-
sult seemed perfectly prepared for publication
—so far as human industry and scholarship
could secure that two eminent Divines were
appointed to finally examine and prepare it
for the press, and carry it through that
process. What a noble and admirable arrange-
ment for securing to those speaking the English
language a Version of the Scriptures as pure
from error, as comprehensive and accurate,
and as thoroughly imbued with the energy
and beauty of our mother-tongue, as could
be prepared! It was three years in being
accomplished. As we think of James in
his connection with it, we forgive a thousand
faults, and feel that it is the greatest
achievement; this permanent gift from
him to our language. It will be a jewel for-
ever on the brow of his fame; and will make
the name of at least one Stuart honored
throughout all generations, whosoever the
English tongue is spoken!

THE GREAT SQUANDER.

Nothing but a most debauched life can ex-
plain such enormous waste. The Common-
wealth says:

Mr. WEBSTER has had a professional in-
come stated by his friends in the newspapers
(see New York Express) at twenty-five thou-
sand dollars per annum, and is known to have
received at one time about one hundred thou-
sand dollars for his professional services in
the recovery of the Spanish claims. He too,
has received contributions. More than two
hundred thousand dollars have been contrib-
uted to him by the manufacturers and mer-
chants of Boston, in gratitude for his trifling
labors in years gone by. In addition to this,
about five years since, these same gentlemen,
finding it quite impossible, even with the
largest donation, to place in comfortable cir-
cumstances their friend neither rich nor a
bachelor, actually raised a fund of fifty thou-
sand dollars (it was to have been double that
amount, but New York did not respond to
the call as was expected) and that it might
not be wasted, as former contributions had
been, they placed it in the hands of trustees,
who now hold it and pay the income for the
benefit of Mr. Webster during his life, the
capital fund to go to his family after his death.
Finally, after the famous diplomatic Haven
correspondence of last summer, in which
every body could see "a wink as good as a
nod," forty-six thousand dollars were raised in
Boston and New York and paid to Mr. Web-
ster.

It is said that when the mother of
Washington was asked how she had formed
the character of her son, she replied that she
had early endeavored to teach him three
things: obedience, diligence and truth. No bet-
ter advice can be given by any parents.—
Teach your children to obey. Let it be the
first lesson. You can hardly begin too soon.
It requires constant care to keep up the hab-
it of obedience, and especially to do it in
such a way as not to break down the strength
of the child's character. Teach your chil-
dren to be diligent. The habit of being al-
ways employed is a safe-guard through life,
as well as essential to the culture of almost
every virtue. Nothing can be more foolish
than an idea which parents have, that it is
not reasonable to set their children to work.
Play is a good thing; innocent recreation is
an employment and the child may learn ear-
ly to be useful. As to truth, it is the one
essential thing. Let everything else be sac-
rificed rather than that. Without it, what
dependence can you place in your child?—
And be sure to do nothing yourself which
may countenance any species of provocation
or falsehood. Yet how many parents do
teach their children the first lesson of decep-
tion!

And now consider, what influences this
Version has put into our Literature! I
might say into all the history and the life
of the English people!—It comes to us with
authority, from our childhood. Its words are
heard amid circumstances best adapted to
make them impressive; in the Sabbath-
schools; in the family devotion.—
They have been taught in even our district
schools—blessed be God for that! They
have become wrought, we may say, into the
very substance and texture of our thoughts,
our associations, our earliest and most cher-
ished expressions. And so they act mightily,
as an educating power, on the popular
mind. They have done so for centuries.
They have even upon the higher departments
of literature. What delicate fairy-like forms
this rough and oaken Saxon, so skillfully com-
bined with the more majestic Roman tongue,
has been wrought into in hymns, and the
structures of poetry; in those beautiful
"Songs of Zion" with which reference has
been made! Who has not observed, in the
great Senatorial orations of our times, that
the highest point of eloquence, the very pitch of his power, he re-
verts to the simple Biblical phrase that was
familiar to us in childhood; and it is by that
that he shakes the hearts of his hearers, with
his wonderful force. For what would we
give up the influences which this version
has put into our literature? For what would
we give up the Version itself? There is a
company of gentlemen, I believe, in this city,
who are desiring to endeavor to put this
out of use, and to substitute another for it,
prepared according to their notions. I do
not speak certainly as a member of any
Committee, or of any Society, but simply as
a Christian man, indebted too deeply to our
time-honored version to be willing to give it
up, when I say that no man, in my judgment,
intelligently weighing this matter, would
give up a moment of such an exchange!
Give up our version, Sir? Why, it was time
hundred years in coming to its completion!
It is hallowed with such memories as scarcely
belong to another human work! It
stretches back one of its far-reaching roots
to the very cell of Bede. It strikes down
another beneath the burning ashes of Wickliffe.
It has another under the funeral pile of Tyndal.
It witnesses another round the stake where
Cranmer was burned! Give up this version,
Verily! Those broad contorted arms have
wrestled with the fierce winds of opinion for
two hundred years! The sweet birds of
Heaven have loved to come and sing among
them; and they sing there still! Their
leaves are leaves of life and healing! There
is not a text pendant upon those boughs but
has the stuff of religious and literatures in it!
They have given to their ribbed strength to
every enterprise for human advancement!

Give up this version? It is our American
Inheritance! It came over in the May-flow-
er! It was brought by Oglethorpe to Geor-
gia! It has spread across our land! It has
been the joy of generations to sit under its
shadow! Nay, Sir, I think we will not give
up this oak of the ages for any modern tul-
ip-tree, at present!

But just what this version has done for us,
the every version made into a foreign lan-
guage, if it be accurate and sufficient, is to
be to that people. If not so at first, it will
become so. Its words are to become vener-
able and sacred with the sublimity and yet
the tenderest associations. They are to be
spoken over the cradle; to the ear of child-
hood; amid all touching and solemn scenes.
They are to be accepted and tribes on the
faith of the dying, as they pass up into glory.
They are to exert the largest, most perma-
nent influence on all the literature and the
life of the nation. When we remember, then,
that the Bible has already been translated
into some thirty languages—is it not so?
—under the auspices of this Society alone,
and into more than a hundred and sixty in
addition, more than to be translated into hun-
dreds more, perhaps into two thousand more,
before all kindreds and tribes on the earth
shall receive its light—I think we see, as I
said we should, something of the greatness
and the intrinsic importance of the work
which this Society has in hand. It is the
greatest work men can ever be called to
perform in this world. And when we think
what a weight of responsibility rests upon
those who are translating the Scriptures,
rounded, how they need all the very same
Spirit of Inspiration which at first gave
the Scriptures,—yet how glorious shall be
their reward, if they are faithful in their
work, and what influences of good shall flow
forth from them—Oh, let us bear them on
our hearts before God! Let us always de-
light in them, and let them be the strength
to aid them through our prayers! Let us
follow them with our heartiest Christian af-
fection.

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every enterprise for human advancement!

COST OF WAR.—CONTINENTAL MONEY.—

Every reader is doubtless familiar with the
plan, adopted by Congress during the Revolu-
tionary War, of raising money by paper
issues called Continental Money. I have be-
fore Mr. Jefferson's account of those is-
sues made after the close of the war. They
began in June, 1775, with \$2,000,000, and
ended in November, 1779, making a grand
total of \$200,000,000. "By March, 1780,"
he says, "it had fallen to forty dollars for
one, till in the end of 1780, it had fallen to
seventy-five for one." In some of the South-
ern States it continued to circulate, he tells
us, until it fell to one thousand for one.
Mr. Jefferson admits, that this depreciation
was "a real tax, and by a mode of taxation
the most offensive of all, because the most
unequal of all." It was thus we paid for the
war of the revolution vastly more than our
treasury reports would show. Probably the
people lost in this way a hundred millions not
reckoned in the usual estimates of the cost
of the war; and yet Mr. Jefferson says it
cost Great Britain as many guineas as it cost
us dollars.

Mr. Orrin Libby, of Cooperstown,
Osgood Co., N. Y., has invented a car for
raising hides from vats, which is a great im-
provement in the mode of doing this work,
enabling one man to do with great ease that
which requires a number to perform by the
slow process of hide at hide. A truck
runs along rails at the side of the vats, and
on this truck is a winch with which the
hides are lifted up and laid on the truck, and
then they can be deposited in the same way.
Mr. Libby has applied for a patent.

Manhood are very old creatures. One
half century what they practice. The other
half practice what they censure. The rest
always say and do as they ought.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY—No. 3.

BY JOSHUA HOLMES.

Rocks are the oxides of metals. Silica,
the most abundant element in rocks, mount-
ains and soils, is the oxide of silicon. This
oxide constitutes nearly one half of the solid
matter of our globe. It is the principal ele-
ment of quartz, in all its varieties, which are
exceedingly numerous, and some of them
very beautiful. Quartz is the only mineral
found everywhere. Sand is pulverized quartz.
Pebbles are fragments of quartz, rounded by
attrition. Gun-flint is quartz, breaking with
a conchoidal (shell-like) fracture. Jasper is
red quartz, with a fine, compact texture.
Amethyst is purple quartz, frequently found
in slender crystals, which is the common
shape of quartz crystals in its different va-
rieties. Some of which are used for watch
seals, finger rings, breast pins and other or-
naments. Cornelian is quartz of a fine red-
dish, and of a yellowish red color. Chalce-
dony, blood-stone, catseye, and many other
gems, are varieties of quartz.

Most, perhaps all, the gems used in the
breast-plate of Aaron, the high-priest, were
quartz of different textures, colors, and hues.
The precious stones presented by the Queen
of Sheba to the King of Israel, were prob-
ably quartz. The stones mentioned in the
Book of Revelations, as forming the streets
of the New Jerusalem, with all the gems
referred to, were but varieties of the stones
used for paving our streets, and of the earth
moved to the plough, and hoe of the farmer,
and of the dirt carted for filling our docks.
The coloring matter giving most of the
beautiful hues to gems, is the oxide of
iron. The oxide of silicon and the oxide
of iron are hence united in this same most
abundant mineral in the world.

Next to quartz, felspar, or clay formed by
the decomposition of felspar, is the most
important element of soils. This too, is
composed of several oxides of metals in
chemical combination. Felspar is also very
extensively united with quartz in the forma-
tion of rocks, not by chemical combination,
but by mechanical mixture. The felspar
and the quartz can be separated by the ham-
mer. Not so with the oxygen and silicon,
forming silica. Chemical agency alone can
break the chemical combinations. Such com-
binations in rocks are, therefore, very com-
plicated and delicate. The most common stone
that meets the eye in any part of the world
is composed of two oxides. The oxygen and
the metals are each united by chemical af-
finity, and then the two oxides are again
combined by the same agency to form a
"silica stone," evidently worthy of more
respect than it commonly receives.

An experiment. Pour upon a little pearl-
ash in a tumbler some strong vinegar. An
effervescence will follow, producing carbonic
acid. A burning candle immersed in the
effluvia, showing that carbonic acid is
fatal to combustion. It is equally so to an-
imal life.

MAKING HAY.

By mowing ordinary grass in the first part
of the day—permitting it merely to wilt, and
then, with horse and rake, turning it into mid-
dle sized and well compacted windrows,
and making it into "grass cocks," of from
sixty to eighty or a hundred pounds weight,
as circumstances may appear to demand, the
crop will be in a condition to "make" with-
out any further trouble, and in a manner too,
which will render it perfectly bright, elastic
and sweet and far more nutritious than hay
made in the ordinary way, by exposure to
the sun. Good grass, cured in this manner,
will always be characterized by a green and
lively color, and the peculiar aroma, so pleas-
ant in hay fields, will be distinguishable in
the barns. The succulence of green grass,
is perhaps one of its most attractive features,
and hay made on this principle is heavier
than the usual hay, and contains more nutri-
ment. Excessive drying causes the stalks to be-
come brittle, and much is in consequence lost
in "making," especially if the crop is cut when
very green, or not fully ripened.

"Hay cured in this way," i. e. in the man-
ner above described "is of greater value,
and will command a higher price in the
market, than hay made in the old way by
spreading out and drying in the sun, and
then baling it. The green grass, when cut,
is full of life, and contains a great deal of
the principal advantage of the new method,
over the old, consists, in some measure, in
drying in the shade, the hay not being spread
out very thin; the fragrance, and a portion
of the juices are thereby retained, and all
the labor of spreading the first day, is saved.
I practiced the new method for over six
years, and therefore know its superior ad-
vantages. No intelligent farmer, who will
reflect upon the subject, and follow the new
mode a few years, will ever go back to the
old way. I am aware that to farmers in some
of the most agricultural districts, my sug-
gestions may seem to be gratuitous, as they
have already adopted the new mode."

A friend to whom I some years since
recommended the system of grass cock cur-
ing, and who adopted it, put it to a severe
test of demonstration—not its excellence, as
he assured me, but the reverse, wrote me last
season as follows:—

"I have now wholly fallen into your views,
in reference to the superior economy of
curving in 'grass cocks.' I have tested the
system pretty thoroughly, and am convinced
of what indeed every one must be who will
reduce the method to the trial of experience.
As I have, that hay thus cured, is, in
many respects, greatly superior to that cured
in the ordinary manner. Clover hay, in fact,
can never be thoroughly 'made' in any other
way. It may be dried, it is true; but it is no
more entitled to the appellation of hay, than
the dry, insipid, and unwholesome straw
thrown from the threshing floor of the seed
producer.

In the first place, every leaf and head
which becomes thoroughly made, falls off
in the process of handling, and is lost before
arriving at the barn. By grass cock curing,
I find that all the foliage is not only preserved,
but its peculiar hue and aroma are also re-
tained. Clover hay, thus cured, is always
partaken of by cattle, with great zest; it is
nutritive, highly salutary in its action upon
the animals health; is never musty, and in
the market, is far more eagerly sought for
than the same description of crop when
dried in the sun. My hay crop also, since
the adoption of this system, has been ob-
tained at a greatly diminished expenditure
of strength and cash. I have made several
estimates, as accurately as circumstances
would permit, and am confidently assured
that, by this method three hands—assisted
by a horse-rake, will accomplish the work of
six.

This great saving—one half, is of im-
portance to the farmer. So you see, you
have succeeded in making one convert from
the ranks of those whose inveterate prej-
udice have so long wedded them to the
shackles of error. Of this statement you
may make such use as you see fit."

[Germania Telegraph.

BREAKING COLTS.

I have broken many colts, and found it the
best way to put them very lightly at first: by
tugging at the bit, I have known colts to
throw themselves and even break their necks
by falling. When in harness, they must be
taught to stop, and stand when spoken to, and
not be allowed to start, until they stand per-
fectly at ease; managing thus, I have never
known a colt to break, and I have never
before they are attached to a carriage. I take
a rope, and tying it to the tugs, I hold back
with one hand, to teach them to draw out.
Colts as well as older horses are apt to see
many things to frighten them while being led
in a bridle or headstall, on these occasions
they should never be struck, but treated very
kindly and spoken to encouragingly; many a
horse is spoiled for life by being forced up
whipping to an object which they have ex-
pressed a sense of fear; the man who would
flog his horse on such an occasion ought
himself to be flogged, unless he is doomed to
be himself a horse in the next world, as
some believe, when he may naturally expect
to be served out for his cruelty. A colt which
is brought up in this manner, will be less
for any length of time, unless you are near;
it is best to take him out of the stable, unless
this be the case.—Boston Cultivator.

THE FLAX COTTON EXPERIMENT.

According to some statistics just published
the flax imported into England in 1848, was
80,340 tons; in 1850 it amounted to 91,097
tons. The annual produce of England and
Ireland does not exceed 30,000 tons. There
are 374 linen factories in England, Scotland
and Ireland, containing 955,331 spindles and
3,370 power of looms, and employing 68,434
persons; the work done being equal to the
hand labor of 1,166,800 persons. The quan-
tity of linen and yarn exported in 1850 was,
in value £3,845,030; the quantity kept for
home consumption was valued at £9,700,
000, together £13,545,030.

With regard to flax as a substitute for cot-
ton, MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh,
says:

All this is very well so far as it goes, but
one or two considerations convince us that
the proposed innovation cannot be produc-
tive of either present or ultimate benefit. In
the first place, the flax must be greatly weak-
ened. Its natural state it consists of fibres
about twenty-five inches long; and these
shortened to one or two inches, as they
would require to be, it is manifest that the
strength of yarn spun therefrom would be
materially diminished—secondly, there would
be no advantage to the score of economy,
because flax can scarcely be called cheaper
than cotton, by weight it is; but when we
bear in mind its greater specific gravity, and
heavier waste, as well as the cost attending
the proposed method of preparation, we
should find that ultimately it is not cheaper,
but the reverse; lastly, were the system to
become general, as has been aptly observed,
"the demand for flax thence resulting would
necessarily advance the already high price of
the article, and in some proportion, cotton,
being less in demand, would fall; so that, at
the very outset, the substitution would coun-
teract itself, and consequently cease." It is
our belief, then, that no permanent good can
result from these experiments, and we take,
the evil complained of can only be effectually
remedied by taking decisive steps for ex-
tending the culture of cotton on a large scale
to other lands, and more especially to the
British possessions in the East.

MANUFACTURE OF FLAX COTTON.—The

manufacturers of Great Britain are making
extraordinary efforts to perfect the different
processes from growing to manufacturing
the flax of this new species of industry. We
are content, from the attention we have
given the several improvements in machinery,
and the general attention which the inventive
fraternity are giving the subject, that the
enterprise will be eminently successful. Should
it prove so it will cause an extraordinary revo-
lution in the commerce of the world and no
people are more interested in the perfection
of the project than those of our northern,
eastern, middle and western States. In those
States, flax can be raised in great quanti-
ties that we could supply the whole civilized
world. We have the proper climate and soil,
and vast quantities of land that would be
immediately laid down for the production of
the raw material, at a very light figure of cost.
Our cotton spindles can, as has been dem-
onstrated at Manchester, and other English
mills, be put immediately into the spinning
of the thread, at a very small cost; for al-
though, and within the next five years we can
safely look for such a change in the manu-
factures of the country as will add untold
millions to the property and value of the
United States.

The Scientific American hazards the opinion
that the success of this great experiment
will be anything but favorable to this coun-
try, because it would lead to a decrease in the
production and export of cotton. It does
not so strike us. It would give a vast addi-
tion to the field of paying labor in the coun-
try, it would reduce the price of clothing;
give additional comforts to the mass, save
the manufacturing community and the con-
sumers the cost of freight from the cotton
fields to the manufacturer, relieve a good
portion of the country from an onerous
dependence upon one section for an indis-
pensable article to the comfort and conven-
ience of the whole civilized world. It re-
mains to be seen whether or not our exports
of the flax would not in the main be full as
profitable to the whole country as is the
present export of raw cotton. We believe
that it will be found so, upon some grounds
our exports of flour, corn, beef, pork,
and a great variety of other produce, is now
carried forward to supply the vacuum of these
articles, even in agricultural England and
other trans-atlantic States. We have no
fears that the United States will be the loser
in the discovery and application of a new
and important branch of industrial pursuits.

The use of flax cotton, manufactured ac-
cording to the process of Messrs. Chambers,
is now in progress upon an extensive scale,
at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in
Ireland, large mill-owners at those places
having entered into contracts. The princi-
ple of the invention, by which flax is adapted
for spinning upon cotton, wool and silk
machinery, consists in the destruction of the
cylindrical character of the fibre by the ex-

pansive power of carbonic acid gas. The
first process, however, is the removal of the
resinous matter peculiar to the plant. This
is effected by boiling it for three hours in
water, containing one half per cent. of com-
mon soda, after which it is dipped in water
slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The
flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution
of bi-carbonate of soda, and being subse-
quently immersed in a solution of diluted
sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place,
which causes the tubes of which the plant
is composed to split, when the material in-
stantly losing its rigidity, becomes a light,
expansive mass of cottony texture, "increas-
ing in size like leavening dough or an ex-
panding sponge." Lastly, for the purpose of
being bleached, it is plunged in hypochlorite
of magnesia, when it instantly becomes white.
A very general opinion prevails that the in-
vention will lead to rapid and extraordinary
results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now
being prepared for the Manchester market.
—Railway Times.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM CLOTHES.

Many persons by misfortune get paint on
their clothes, and from the want of proper
knowledge to remove it, their clothes are spoiled
for all decent purposes. This is a great
loss especially when fine clothes are spotted
or daubed with paint. Many fine and excel-
lent coats have, to our knowledge, been laid
aside for common purposes, because of a
few spots of paint. Paint can be very easily
removed from woolen clothes, although it
may be quite hardened. The way to do this
is to pour some alcohol on the cloth, saturating
the paint, and after it has remained on it for
about ten minutes, pour on a little more, and
then rub the cloth with the paint from the
surface, after which a piece of clean sponge
or cloth, with the grain, should be rubbed on
the cloth, with the grain. Paint can be taken
out of silk in the same way, only it is best to
steep the part of the silk with the paint on
it, in a cup containing the alcohol; and it
will not do to rub between the fingers, for
fear of breaking and creasing the surface.
This is true, as it respects lustrous or any
hard surfaced silk, but figured soft silk may
be rubbed. The way to treat the
painted silk, is this: after it has been steeped
for about 15 minutes, then it should be spread
out on a board, and rubbed along the grain
with the sponge, by a sponge dipped in the
alcohol. This seldom fails to remove all paint.
Some use camphene for removing paint, but
alcohol is more cleanly. Black paint on a
white surface, or even on any delicately col-
ored surface, always leaves a stain, although
the paint, itself, strictly speaking, may be re-
moved. It is much easier to clean a white
surface, than one of a light color, the French
gray, lilac, pink, &c. For cleaning light
colored cloths from paint, use only a clean
sponge, or if a sponge is not handy, use a
piece of clean white flannel.

All the colors are very effective in remov-
ing paint, also grease spots, but fish oil does
not leave a stain, and is exceedingly difficult to
remove. There are some who use colored
oils for the hair; these always make a bad
stain, especially those of a red color. The
reason of this is that madder is used to color
them, and this is a very permanent dye drug.
The best substance for removing paint,
grease, &c., from all kinds of cloths, those
of the darkest and lightest colors, is the
beautiful ether discovered by professor Simp-
son, in Scotland, a few years ago, and by Mr.
Guthrie, in America, a few years before un-
known to the Doctor—we mean chloroform.
It is employed in the same manner as the
alcohol, only care must be taken to work it
in with a brush, and must also be exercised
so as not to inhale it. No one should use it
but careful persons of mature age; it is of
too high a price to be used in general, and
young people, in no case, should be allowed
to tamper with it.

After what has been said about the remov-
al of paint and grease, no person need be
much more frightened at a paint stain on a
fine cloth coat, but, at best, he can be candid
and say, that upon silk it is not possible to
remove the paint and have the silk as it was
before being injured. Prevention, in all cases,
is better than cure, but misfortune will take
place and seldom come singly; therefore the
above will be found useful and of great ben-
efit to many.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.

Being once on board a steamboat on the
Delaware, on a cold unpleasant day, the pas-
sengers were nearly all crowded into the
cabin. Suddenly one of them fell down in
an epileptic fit, attended with strong spas-
modic action of the muscles. A gentleman
present immediately called to one of the ser-
vants to bring him some salt, with which he
crushed the sufferer's mouth until we fear-
ed he would smother him. Almost instantly
the muscular action ceased, consciousness
returned, and the poor fellow manifested no
more haste to get the salt out of his mouth
as the other did to get it in. We thought the
incident worth remembering and it is now
brought to mind by a paragraph in the New
York Courier, on the medical use of salt,
which we know from experience to be true.
The paper says that in many cases of a dis-
ordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is
certain cure; in the violent pain termed
colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a
pint of cold water, taken as soon as possible,
with a short nap immediately after, is one of
most effectual and speedy remedies known.
The same will relieve a person who seems
almost dead from a heavy fall.—Pittsburg
Gazette.

THE FATHERS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE
LAW.—Why do not those who cite the Fu-
gitive Slave Law of 1793, in extenuation of
the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, tell us the
historical facts connected with the passage
of the former? The Fugitive Slave Law of
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